2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT
Ivy Ridge System, PWSID# PA1460007

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you or speak with someone who understands it.)

About Your Drinking Water: Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Ivy Ridge System (public water supply ID PA1460007). The report summarizes the quality of water that Aqua provided in 2019 – including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply: Water for the Ivy Ridge System comes from two wells located within the Ivy Ridge development in Upper Frederick Township. A *Source Water Assessment* of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Complete reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PA DEP offices.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800.426.4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Ivy Ridge, PWSID# PA1460007

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Disinfectant Residual – *Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.*							
Chlorine, ppm	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	1.8	1.5 – 2.0	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	10	0	6.7 (a)	NA	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	2	2	0.092	NA	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	100	100	7.2	NA	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	60	NA	1.2	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	80	NA	5.4	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Radiological							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	15	0	3.05	NA	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ug/L	20	0	5.63	NA	2017	N	

a) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.58	0.58 – 2.19	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper (tap water)						
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead, ppb	15	0	ND	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.084	0	N	

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Aqua is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your cold water tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Notes:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Ivy Ridge system receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce, or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes) should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.